Supplemental Table 2. Details of studies on breastfeeding and ovarian cancer risk

Author (year of publication) [Ref]	Country	Age (y)	Study period	No. of cases	No. of controls (cohort[1])	Outcome	Breast-feeding (mo)	RR (95% CI)	Study quality[2]	Comment
Cohort study										
Danforth et al. 2007 [B01]	USA	30-55 /20-42	1986-2002 /1993-2003	391	(149 693)	EOC	Never 1-6 7-11 12-17 18+	1.00 (reference) 0.96 (0.76, 1.21) 0.76 (0.52, 1.11) 0.82 (0.54, 1.24) 0.66 (0.46, 0.96)	8	The Nurses' Health Study and Nurses' Health Study II Study quality: [Selection: 2, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, parity, duration of oral contraceptive use, tubal ligation, age at menarche
Tsilidis et al. 2011 [B02]	10 European countries	50.4[5]	1992-2006	878	(327 396)	EOC	≤1 2-6 7-12 >3	1.00 (reference) 0.84 (0.68, 1.03) 0.91 (0.72, 1.14) 0.66 (0.46, 0.96)	8	The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition cohort Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age and oral contraceptive use
Case-control study										
Booth et al. 1989 [B03]	UK	(52.4/51.4)[5]	1978-1983	235	451	EOC	Never ≤6 7-12 13-18 19-24 ≥25	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.3 (0.8, 2.2)[3] 0.9 (0.5, 1.6)[3] 1.2 (0.5, 2.5)[3] 2.1 (0.7, 6.7)[3] 3.4 (1.1, 10.8)[3]	6	Unmatched Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, number of live births
Gwinn et al. 1990 [B04]	UK	20-54	1980-1982	436	3833	EOC	Never 1-2 3-5 6-11 12-23 ≥24	1.0 0.6[4] 0.8[4] 0.8[4] 0.7[4] 0.3[4]	7	Unmatched Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 1, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for pregnancy, oral contraceptive use. age
Siskind et al. 1997 [B05]	Australia	18-79	1990-1993	824	855	EOC	Never 1-6 7-12 13-24 25-36 >36	1.00 (reference) 0.89 (0.65, 1.21) 0.68 (0.49, 0.94) 0.84 (0.59, 1.20) 0.69 (0.38, 1.27) 0.77 (0.34, 1.75)	7	Matched for age and residence Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for number of live born children, age, use of oral contraceptives, education, smoking history
Hirose et al. 1999 [B06]	Japan	(51.8/48.5)[5]	1998-1995	95	25 488	EOC	Never 1-5 6-11 ≥12	1.00 (reference) 0.89 (0.39, 2.03) 1.18 (0.54, 2.60) 0.70 (0.31, 1.55)	5	Unmatched Study quality: [Selection: 4 Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, body mass index
Ness et al. 2000 [B07]	USA	20-69	1994-1998	767	1367	EOC	Never 1-5 6-11 12-23 ≥24	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.9 (0.7, 1.2)[3] 0.9 (0.6, 1.3)[3] 0.7 (0.5, 1.1)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 1.0)[3]	7	Study quality: [Selection: 4 Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, number of pregnancies, family history of ovarian cancer, race, oral contraceptive use, tubal ligation, hysterectomy and breast-feeding
Riman et al. 2001 [B08]	Sweden	50-74	1993-1995	193	3899	BOT	Never 1-5 6-11 ≥12	1.00 (reference) 0.72 (0.38, 1.36) 0.52 (0.28, 1.00) 0.47 (0.24, 0.94)	9	Frequency matched by age Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, body mass index, age at menopause, duration of oral contraceptive use

(Continued to the next page)

Supplemental Table 2. Continued from the previous page

Author (year of publication) [Ref]	Country	Age (y)	Study period	No. of cases	No. of controls (cohort[1])	Outcome	Breastfeeding (mo)	RR (95% CI)	Study quality[2]	Comment
Riman et al. 2002 [B09]	Sweden	50-74	1993-1995	655	3899	Invasive EOC	Never 1-5 6-11 ≥12	1.00 (reference) 0.99 (0.64, 1.52) 0.77 (0.50, 1.19) 0.87 (0.56, 1.35)	9	Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, body mass index, age at menopause, duration of oral contraceptive use as categorized variables, any lifetime use of hormone replacement therapy
Tung et al. 2003 [B10]	USA.	≥18	1993-1999	558	607	EOC	Never ≤5 6-12 >12	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.7)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3]	7	Matched to cases with an approximate 1:1 ratio on the basis of specific ethnicity (e.g., Japanese), age (year of birth ±5 y), and study site Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age, ethnicity, study site, education, tubal ligation, hormone replacement therapy, and ovulation variables
Mills et al. 2004 [B11]	USA.	≥18	2000-2001	256	1122	EOC	Never <6 6-11 12-23 ≥24	1.00 (reference) 0.37 (0.16, 0.83) 0.42 (0.20, 0.90) 0.41 (0.19, 0.90) 0.36 (0.16, 0.80)	7	Frequency matched on age and ethnicity Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, race, ethnicity, oral contraceptive use and breastfeeding
Rossing et al. 2004 [B12]	USA	35-54	1994-1998	378	1637	EOC	Never <6 6-12 ≥12	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.9 (0.7, 1.3)[3] 0.8 (0.5, 1.2)[3] 0.5 (0.3, 0.7)[3]	6	Matched for area of residence and age Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, race and study site
Huusom et al. 2006 [B13]	Denmark	35-79	1995-1999	202	1564	BOT	Never 1-5 6-11 12-24 ≥25	0.97 (0.50, 1.86) 1.00 (reference) 0.73 (0.48, 1.13) 0.93 (0.57, 1.50) 0.32 (0.11, 0.95)	7	Frequency matched in 5 y intervals by using age distribution women with ovarian cancer Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2,Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, age at first birth, duration of oral contraceptives smoking, intake of milk
Moorman et al. 2008 [B14]	USA	20-74	1999-2006	869	967	EOC	Never <6 6-12 >12	1.00 (reference) 0.78 (0.68, 1.12) 0.74 (0.43, 0.80) 0.92 (0.51, 1.40)	7	Frequency matched by age and race Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Crude OR
Kurta et al. 2012 [B15]	USA	≥25	2003-2008	902	1802	EOC	Never <6 6-11 ≥12	1.00 (reference) 0.60 (0.47, 0.76) 0.54 (0.40, 0.72) 0.46 (0.36, 0.59)	7	Frequency matched by age (5 y categories) Telephone area code through random digit dialing Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, race, education

EOC, epithelial ovarian cancer; OC, ovarian cancer; BOT, borderline ovarian tumor; OR, odds ratio; RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

[1]Number of total cohort.

[2]Study quality was judged based on the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (range, 1-9 points).

[3]Values is listed to 1 decimal point in the original data.

[4]The 95% CI was not presented in the original article.

[5]Mean age.

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